21st December 1922]

APPENDIX B.

[Vide answer to question No. 632 asked by Mr. A. T. Palmer at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st December 1922, page 1100 supra.]

Statement of technical scholarships granted by the Government of Madras in the Development Department.

Number and kinds of scholarships.	Number.	Where tenable.	Value.	Term.	Purpose.
1. State Technical Scholarships.	8 at a time.	Europe or America.	£200 per annum plus £40 temporary allowance.	Ordinarily two years. May be extended or terminated at discretion.	Development of indigenous industries.
2. Indian Institute of Science Scholarships.	15 at a time.	Bangalore.	Rs. 60 per mensem.	Do.	Do.
3. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Scholarships.	6 every year.	Bombay . .	Rs. 60 per mensem.	Four years.	Do.
4. Petty Industrial Scholarships.	60 every year.	In Industrial Schools in the Madras Presidency.	Ranging in value from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem.	Five years.	Do.

APPENDIX C.

[Vide answer to question No. 633 asked by Mr. A. T. Palmer at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st December 1922, page 1100 supra.]

Annual Report of the Chintaladevi Cattle Farm for 1921–22.

The Ongole Cattle Farm is situated about a mile from the village of Chintaladevi in Kavali taluk, Nellore district, 36 miles from Kavali Railway Station at almost the tri-junction of the three taluks, Kavali, Udayagiri and Kandukur. The farm is about 800 acres in extent consisting of black, red gravelly and sandy soils. About a third of the area can be irrigated by the Mopad project. The farm was opened in the year 1918–19 with a view to improve the Ongole breed of cattle. This breed is well known throughout India as a dual purpose one, i.e., draught and milk. The animals are large in size, and slow, steady workers. They yield from 6 to 15 lb. of milk per day. The best type is confined to two small tracts between—

(1) Musi and Guntlakama rivers.

(2) Chilakalurpeta on the banks of the river Vogaru.

The production being limited and the demand great, the prices are tempting both for bulls and cows and the best of them are being constantly removed. Breeding from indifferent and bad animals is therefore being resorted to and consequently the breed is deteriorating rapidly and, if not checked in time, the breed may become quite